

# Afghan, Angolan Rebels Get U.S. Missiles

By David B. Ottaway and Patrick E. Tyler  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun secretly supplying Stinger surface-to-air missiles to anti-Communist rebels in Afghanistan and Angola, according to sources.  
Shipments of top-of-the-line U.S. arms to Third World countries previously had been barred in favor of furnishing largely Soviet- and Chinese-made weapons.  
The Reagan administration's policy of broadening involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in Third World conflicts and appears likely to escalate the fighting in Afghanistan and Angola, Soviet intelligence agencies are believed to have indicated heavy casualties to rebel forces in the past year.  
The shift in policy was said to have occurred after activists in the Pentagon and the CIA, backed by conservatives in the Senate and elsewhere, overcame opposition by officials in the State Department and some in the CIA.  
Opponents of the change argued that introduction of U.S.-made weapons into Third World conflicts escalates those struggles into U.S.-Soviet confrontations.  
Those situations pose tough problems for neighboring nations trying to maintain diplomatic neutrality while providing a route for U.S.-backed arms shipments.  
Introduction of such weapons also makes it more difficult for the U.S. government to maintain a posture of "plausible deniability" of its involvement.  
A White House spokesman said the administration had no comment on whether the missiles have been provided to rebels in the two countries. Nor would he comment on reports that Stingers might be sent to the "fronts" of counter-revolutionaries, fighting the Marxist government in Nicaragua.  
The decision to send several hundred Stingers was reported to have followed the Feb. 25 recommendation of an interagency committee made up of senior representatives from the State Department, CIA, Defense Department and the National Security Council staff. The committee plans and coordinates CIA covert paramilitary operations.  
Over the past year, the interagency review of U.S. covert paramilitary operations concluded that Soviet-backed forces were employing more lethal weapons against Afghan rebels and against the guerrilla army of Jonas Savimbi in Angola.  
One intelligence estimate indicated that roughly one-third of Soviet special forces units, trained for counterinsurgency and night combat, have been deployed in Afghanistan. They are said to have inflicted heavy casualties in recent months.  
In Angola, a large number of Soviet-made tanks and armored vehicles backed by helicopter gunships and MIG-23 and MIG-25 jet fighters is reported to be poised for an offensive in the next 60 days to lead the Marxist government of Mr. Savimbi's 10-year insurgency.  
Rebels in both countries have been using Soviet-made shoulder-launched SAM-7 missiles against the increased air threat. They have complained that the range of the weapons — about two miles (3.5 kilometers) according to U.S. military sources — is not sufficient to thwart "stand-off" attacks by heavily armed Soviet gunships.  
The acquisition of "stand-off" SAM-7s is a formula under Italian law implying that evidence exists to support both the guilt and innocence of a defendant and that the court is unable to decide.  
The court found one of the Turks guilty of delivering the weapon used in the shooting of the pope. It also convicted a seventh defendant, Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who is serving a life sentence for the assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981.  
The trial fell far short of its billing, Page 2.

# Reagan Rejects New Call For Gorbachev Meeting

By Catherine Bohlen  
WASHINGTON Post Service  
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev has offered to meet with President Ronald Reagan as soon as possible in a European capital to negotiate a nuclear test ban.  
Mr. Reagan quickly rejected the proposal, which was made by the Soviet leader in a 20-minute television speech Saturday, and he said he would not accept it.  
A study prepared for Democratic senators assessed Reagan's stance on defense policy, Page 3.  
Mr. Gorbachev's offer to respond to U.S. proposals to improve verification of such tests.  
In rejecting Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a summit meeting in Europe on the nuclear testing, Mr. Reagan said that a meeting should "deal with the entire range" of U.S.-Soviet relations.  
Mr. Gorbachev warned Saturday that the Soviet Union would end its seven-month unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing if the United States carried out another nuclear test.  
The United States has announced a test in April to which Soviet observers have been invited, and it is expected to conduct one before then.  
Mr. Gorbachev offered two weeks ago to extend the Soviet test moratorium beyond its expiration Monday unless the United States continued testing. He made clear Saturday that the offer stood despite a U.S. underground nuclear test in Nevada a week ago.  
He stressed that a halt to testing would be "the simplest, most explicit and effective step" toward arms control.  
"Failing that, the Soviet Union will resume testing," he said. "This must be absolutely clear."  
"We are ready to meet President Reagan already in the nearest future in London or Rome, or in any other European capital that will agree to receive us, in order to reach agreement on this question," he said.  
Mr. Gorbachev's offer was viewed by diplomats here as separate from the unresolved issue of a summit meeting in Washington, agreed upon when the two met in November in Geneva.  
This was not mentioned in Saturday's speech. No dates have been set for the summit, which is expected to be held at the next summit conference should be aimed at producing substantive agreements.  
Mr. Reagan's response, given by a deputy press secretary, Mr. Peter Roussett, noted that Mr. Gorbachev had accepted the invitation to meet in the United States this year and that Moscow had not yet responded to U.S. proposals for a date.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

In the statement, issued as Mr. Reagan vacationed at his ranch near Santa Barbara, California, Mr. Roussett reiterated the U.S. position that a nuclear testing moratorium "is not in the security interests of the U.S., our friends and allies."  
"The United States has learned through experience that moratoria cannot be counted on to lead to the most secure security desired," he said. "While the total elimination of nuclear weapons remains an ultimate goal, nuclear weapons remain needed to deter aggression and secure the peace."  
"As long as this is the case, a moderate level of nuclear testing is justified," he said.  
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



Sergei I. Antouov was hugged by his sister Tunia after his acquittal on conspiracy charges.

# Defendants in Papal Conspiracy Trial Are Acquitted For Lack of Evidence

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
ROME — An Italian court has acquitted three Bulgarians and three Turks of conspiring to assassinate Pope John Paul II in 1981. The court ruled that the evidence against them was ambiguous.  
The acquittal is a formula under Italian law implying that evidence exists to support both the guilt and innocence of a defendant and that the court is unable to decide.  
The court found one of the Turks guilty of delivering the weapon used in the shooting of the pope. It also convicted a seventh defendant, Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who is serving a life sentence for the assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981.  
The trial fell far short of its billing, Page 2.  
The verdict on the conspiracy charges followed a bitterly contested legal battle that lasted nearly four years and posed a serious irritant to East-West relations. The implication behind the charges against the Bulgarians was that the Soviet bloc had ordered the pope's assassination by a rightist Turkish gangster to wipe out resistance to Communist rule in Poland, the pope's native land.  
In a statement released to coincide with the verdict, the Soviet press agency Tass said, "The West's reactionary quarters failed to further their criminal aim of smearing the Bulgarians."  
"The so-called Bulgarian conspiracy charge crumbled to nothing," Tass said. The Bulgarian press agency, BTA, issued a similar statement.  
For an earlier hearing about 15 minutes, the court found Mr. Agca, who shot and wounded the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, guilty on the gun-smuggling charge.  
The court sentenced Mr. Agca, 28, to one year in prison and two months of solitary confinement on the charge, which he had admitted to during the trial. He was acquitted with the other defendants on the conspiracy charge.  
Mr. Agca was the government's leading witness against the Bulgarians, but he damaged its case by his erratic courtroom behavior, including assertions that he was Jesus Christ.  
Another Turkish defendant, Omer Bagci, 40, was convicted of storing the gun and illegally delivering it to Mr. Agca at a meeting in Milan in early 1981. He was sentenced to three years in prison.  
But the court said the sentence could not be imposed because Mr. Bagci had been extradited from Switzerland only on the conspiracy charges, on which he was acquitted. The jury of two judges and six lay jurors deliberated for six days before acquitting "for lack of evidence."  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# South Koreans March To Demand Elections

The Associated Press  
KWANGJU, South Korea — Thousands of anti-government protesters rallied peacefully in the streets of this southern city Sunday and later gathered in an auditorium where dissident leaders demanded direct presidential elections.  
It was the largest opposition protest since 1980, when President Chun Doo Hwan came to power. Police took to action during the rally.  
[Riot police later fired tear gas to stop about 1,500 students marching on a government building. Reuters reported from Kwangju. The students burned stores at a police cordoned building and returned to Kwangju's main square after the tear gas. Three policemen were hurt, but no arrests were made.]  
Officials of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party said more than 10,000 people attended the rally. Government officials put the number at from 20,000 to 30,000. Others estimated attendance at from 50,000 to 60,000 people.  
[Interior Minister Chung Sah Mo told parliament that the government "feels regret at impeding daily activities of the New Korea Democratic Party."  
The Kwangju rally was part of the opposition party's campaign to gather signatures demanding constitutional amendments to allow direct presidential elections. The constitution calls for the president to be selected by an electoral college, and the opposition says the college favors the governing party of Mr. Chun.  
Mr. Chun took power in 1980 with military backing after the 1979 assassination of President Park Chung Hee.  
Kwangju, a provincial capital of about 200 miles (325 kilometers) south of Seoul, was the scene of an uprising in May 1980, several months before Mr. Chun was named president by the electoral college. Protesters who seized the provincial capital building were routed by troops with tanks and heavy artillery.  
The government said 191 people were killed, but human rights activists put the toll much higher.  
During Sunday's rally, about 100 relatives of victims of the 1980 protest held a six-day protest.



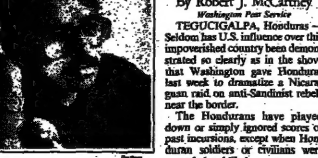
Protesters gathered Sunday at an opposition rally in Kwangju, South Korea.

# U.S. Uses Honduras Raid to Push Case for Aid to 'Contras'

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service  
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Seldom has U.S. influence over this impoverished country been demonstrated so clearly as in the show that Washington gave Honduras last week to dramatize a Nicaraguan raid on anti-Sandinist rebels near the border.  
The Hondurans have played down or simply ignored scores of past incursions, except when Honduran soldiers or civilians were wounded or killed.  
A diplomat estimated that there have been 50 to 60 such incursions in the past six months.  
The government here has viewed the border raids as part of the price it must pay for allowing the rebels, known as "contras," to use southern Honduras as a sanctuary, according to Honduran officials and foreign diplomats.  
Until now, the United States also has paid little attention to the Sandinist army's incursions.  
This time, however, the Reagan administration was campaigning for congressional approval of \$100 million in aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, and it seized on the border raid as a way to discredit the Sandinists in Honduras.  
The Honduran government initially resisted heavy U.S. pressure to call attention to the raid, according to Honduran and other sources.  
But the United States was able to force Honduras's hand by leaking information about the raid in Washington and by rewarding the Honduran government's cooperation with \$50 million in emergency military aid and a helicopter airlift of Honduran troops to the border.  
The government viewed the airlift as an important sign that the United States was willing to come to its aid in a crisis, even if Washington had exaggerated the seriousness of the situation, sources said.  
"The fact is that our future is decided in the Congress of the United States," a Honduran official said Wednesday.  
A West European diplomat said "I think that the incursion will have passed by relatively unremarked" except for the U.S. House vote on March 12 against aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, which angered President Ronald Reagan.  
The Senate voted Friday to approve such aid, and the matter will now be returned to the House.  
The measure is thought to have a better chance of passage now, partly because of publicity over the incursion into Honduras.  
There also have been indications in recent weeks that the U.S. government is no longer willing to go along with Honduras in pretending that the rebels do not have bases in Honduras.  
Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States caused a brief political storm here this month when he acknowledged publicly that there were Nicaraguan rebels in southern Honduras.  
He was asserting the need for U.S. military personnel to train the rebels and said that such training, if (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

# Lange Warns France Over Nuclear Tests

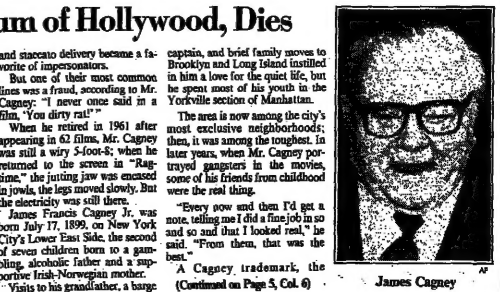
By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune  
SINGAPORE — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand warned Sunday that if France kept testing nuclear explosives at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, it would be increasingly "vociferous" opposition from Australia, New Zealand and almost all other South Pacific nations.  
In an interview, he said the purpose of testing could complicate the French government's efforts to achieve political solution to the Pacific controversy of New Caledonia, a French overseas territory.  
Lange said that France's continued association with France are engaged in a bitter struggle.  
It will tend to cause some South Pacific countries to be very much more critical of France," he said, "in what could still be a very constructive role that France plays in New Caledonia."  
Mr. Lange said that it might be possible with the change of government for the two countries to put the Rainbow Warrior affair at rest.  
Relations between France and New Zealand deteriorated sharply after the previous French government admitted that agents of its secret service had sabotaged the Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmental movement, in Auckland harbor last year. The vessel was preparing to sail for Mururoa in a protest over French nuclear testing.  
A crewman was killed in the explosion in 1977 after being hospitalized for months.



David Lange

# James Cagney, 86, Pugnacious Hoodlum of Hollywood, Dies

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — James Cagney, 86, who was an Oscar-winning actor and dancer as "Yankee Doodle Dandy," died Sunday of heart failure at his home in New York City.  
Mr. Cagney, who had diabetes, had been in declining health in recent days. He was released from Lenox Hill Hospital last week, where he had been treated for a circulatory ailment, and died at his home at 100 East 86th St., near the northern end of New York City.  
Mr. Cagney suffered a minor stroke in 1977 after being hospitalized for months.  
It was, in part, because of his health — "the doctor says 'keep the man busy,'" Mr. Cagney recalled — that he emerged from 20 years of retirement to star in "Ragtime" in 1981.  
Asked in 1984 how he wanted to be remembered, Mr. Cagney said, "I don't want to be remembered at all." Then he paused, gave a big staccato wink, and smiled.  
He was a screen idol who had little use for Hollywood's glamour, a maverick who despised the word "superstar."  
"You don't hear them speak of Shakespeare as a superstar," he once said. "You don't hear them call Michelangelo a superstar."  
They only apply the word in this mundane market.  
"I was always, whaddya call it, a journeyman actor," he said. "Do the job and run. I don't need the applause."  
But he drew ovations for a wide range of roles, including mobsters in "The Roaring Twenties" and "White Heat," the neurotic ship captain in "Mister Roberts," Lon Chaney Jr.'s "Man of a Thousand Faces," and George M. Cohan in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," the role for which he won his only Academy Award.  
The Cagney straddle — balanced on the heels of the foot, shoulders forward, fingers snapping or fist clanking into opposite palm — and staccato delivery became a favorite of imitators.  
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"Every now and then I'd get a note, telling me I did a fine job in so and so and that I looked real," he said. "From them, that was the best thing."  
A Cagney trademark, the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)



James Cagney

# Blacks Set Strike in S. Africa

## But Conference Votes to End School Boycott

DURBAN, South Africa — Delegates to a conference on the fight against apartheid voted Sunday to end a boycott of black schools and instead called for a three-day national strike.  
The National Education Crisis Committee said 1,500 delegates from local organizations backed the proposal at an all-night conference in Chatsworth, a Durban township.  
Speakers said that the committee had decided that pupils should return to school next week. School boycotts have put racial violence at the forefront of clashes with troops and police during two years of upheaval in South Africa's black townships.  
The conference urged black adults to join a three-day national strike starting June 16, to refuse to pay rent and to boycott white shops.  
June 16 is the 10th anniversary of student protests that began in Johannesburg's black townships of Soweto and swept the nation, claiming 375 lives.  
The session also called on foreign companies to pull their money out of South Africa and on foreign governments to refuse trading rights to state-run Apartheid Airways.  
The committee persuaded most delegates to support the strike this year while it urged for them with the government.  
Demands for education equal to that of whites and for the return of the townships have not yet been met, according to a spokesman, the Reverend Molefi Kete Asante.  
He said that the committee was "not giving in" by not restarting the boycott.  
Committee spokesmen did not rule out calling class boycotts in the future. But they said the conference's main aim was to use the return to school to organize "alternative education" to counter the separate Bantu education system, which is widely perceived as teaching black children to accept an inferior social status.  
The government has refused to lift a ban on the Congress of South African Students, the main black student organization.  
Political feuding between blacks, which has claimed many lives in the current cycle of unrest, was a major issue at the conference.  
Two men died Saturday in clashes between delegates and what the education committee and Durban police said were supporters of the Zulu Inkatha movement.  
Inkatha is based near Durban in KwaZulu, one of 10 so-called tribal homelands set up under apartheid to divide the population along tribal lines.  
Speakers said the conference would "expose and isolate" Inkatha, condemning it as a reaction to an "enemy of the people and wholly in league with the government."  
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# 20 South African Black Leaders Beginning Leadership Training Program in Israel

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — It was the beginning of winter in South Africa, but it was hot in the Johannesburg residence where Bishop Desmond M. Tutu had three other black leaders were harranging an Israeli visitor.

They said that it was abhorrent for any nation to have ties with the South African government because of its racial policies, and doubly so for a nation founded on the ruins of Nazi death factories.

The criticism seemed to be even heavier than the Israeli minister, Shimon Ze'ev, had expected it to be. As the debate continued, Mr. Ze'ev recalled the other day, he sought solace in the thought that, with his mission collapsing around him, he would at least have some free time to explore the country.

Then the mood suddenly shifted. "After killing me for two hours," Mr. Ze'ev said, "they looked at me and said, 'Now, what should we talk about?'"

And the conversation turned to how Israel could help South Africa's blacks. The first tangible result of that meeting, which took place on June 17, 1985, was expected Sunday, when about 20 South African black leaders were to arrive in Israel to begin a month of technical, organizational and leadership training at the Afro-Asian Institute run by Histadrut, the Israeli trade union federation.

The training program is so sensitive that most officials in Jerusalem refused to talk about it for the record until after they were sure that the trainees were safely out of South Africa.

Together from conversations with several people who were involved, features a cast of characters that includes, in addition to Bishop Tutu and Mr. Ze'ev, a California assemblyman, Tom Hayden; experts at the Center for Policy Options, a Jewish research group in Los Angeles; two representatives of Prime Minister Shimon Peres; people from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; and an Israeli activist better known for her work on behalf of Soviet Jews.

The promoters have differing views of how much they can accomplish. At the least, they say, their efforts hopefully will lead to a dialogue between Israel and South African blacks, and in the process help to ease tension between U.S. blacks and Jews.

Some see it as no less than the beginning of a major diplomatic shift in which Israel starts forging ties with the blacks,

who many Israelis say inevitably will emerge as the leaders of South Africa.

Mr. Hayden, who served as a catalyst to bring some of the participants together, said that without a change in attitudes on both sides, "you're going to see another situation where a major revolution occurs" in which the Jewish community organization "is viewed as a friend and Israel as part of the enemy camp."

Mr. Hayden said, "But time is short." Israeli officials regularly and publicly decry apartheid. But Jerusalem, nonetheless, is depicted by its enemies as an economic, military and spiritual ally of the white South African regime. They contend that Israel's treatment of the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories is comparable with Pretoria's treatment of South African blacks.

It is a comparison that Israel's defense forces have often made. For one, the South African government has been accused of being a "big lie."

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director of the Anti-Defamation League's Jewish Affairs office, contends that the relationship is "somewhat disquieting" to supporters of Israel who are strongly anti-apartheid.

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South African Trade Union, a black trade union federation.

The organizers refused to disclose the names of the prospective trainees or how they were chosen. But they said that all are established as community leaders.

They include not only unionists but leaders from women's health, religious and educational organizations. Some have spent time in South African prisons.

South African activists identified two of those about the plane Saturday in Sally Modane, president of the South African Black Housewives' League, and Legum Marthabane, former principal of a Soweto high school and one of the black participants in a mass resignation of black teachers after the Soweto uprising of 1976. Mr. Marthabane is currently the only black director of Freedom House, a large South African company.

## Punjab Starts Drive Against Sikh Militants

Reuter

AMRITSAR, India — Security forces went on the offensive in Punjab on Sunday, killing two Sikh extremists, raiding hideouts and arresting five suspects after 28 persons, mostly Hindus, were killed in the north Indian state in two days.

The crackdown was backed by 5,000 paramilitary troops, including special reinforcements. The troops fanned out across the state to enforce a curfew on 10 towns.

The Amritsar police chief, S.S. Virk, said about 5,000 paramilitary troops had been deployed in the Sikh holy city after clashes between militant Hindus and Sikhs.

Twelve persons were killed Saturday and 30 wounded by six gunmen disguised as policemen who rampaged through three villages near Nakodar.

Rajio Riveira, who was appointed as Punjab police chief on Friday, visited the scene of the killings to start the crackdown.

The two extremists were killed in a clash with paramilitary soldiers early Sunday about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Nakodar.

Police also said they seized a vehicle containing guns and ammunition and captured five suspected extremists who might have been involved in the killings.

Sixteen Hindus were shot dead in the industrial town of Ludhiana on Friday in a similar attack by extremists dressed as policemen.

At least 100 people have been killed in Punjab since 1984, according to the state government.

Mr. Ribeiro said his priority was to restore confidence in the police. He ruled out a purge of the force, which critics claim has been taken down hard enough on the militants.

"The people of Punjab deserve peace, and we will be everything to that objective," he said.

Arun Nehru, the internal security minister, and another close aide of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ended a fact-finding trip to the state Saturday. Mr. Nehru and the Punjab's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, cancelled a visit Saturday to the scene of the Ludhiana killings when Hindu mourners attacked their police escorts.



The mother, left, and sisters of Mangal Singh, a Sikh killed in Jullundur, mourn him.

## Belgium Extends Wage Curbs, Cuts School Funds

By Steven J. Dryden  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government, acting under special powers to rule by decree on economic policy, has approved an initial package of austerity measures that include wage curbs and cuts in social security benefits.

The measures, adopted Saturday by the cabinet of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, are intended to reduce a budget deficit that is running at \$12 billion annually.

They include an extension of controls on wages that transfer the first 2 percent of any increase in wages due to the cost of living to the treasury.

Spending on education will be reduced by 10 billion Belgian francs (\$210 million) under the plan.

Mr. Martens said the cabinet would begin deliberations Thursday on finding further reductions of about 200 billion francs in the budget for 1986 and 1987.

The cabinet acted after the legislature last week granted Mr. Martens's center-right government, which was re-elected in October, the power to rule by decree in economic matters.

Mr. Martens's previous government was granted similar powers to meet its goal for a reduction in the public-sector budget deficit.

The deficit last year was 571 billion francs, or 12 percent of the gross national product, and it was estimated by the government that this account could rise to 666 billion francs by the end of 1987.

Mr. Martens's government was elected in the October elections, the popularity of the government has plunged in recent months, apparently because of an appearance of inactivity on economic policy.

The Brussels newspaper *La Libre Belgique* said last week that its polls showed that the approval rating for the government had dropped to 29 percent from 45 percent at the beginning of the year.

Spokesmen for Mr. Martens said that the government's goal was to meet its goal for a reduction in the public-sector budget deficit.

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benefits to achieve the budget reduction, but cabinet ministers have warned that Social Security could be exempted from austerity plans.

Guy Verhofstadt, the budget minister, said Saturday that it was "absolutely necessary" to make significant changes in government finances. He said, "It is a matter of survival, especially for the younger generation."

Belgian political commentators have said the government will face difficulties in reconciling Mr. Verhofstadt's demands for financial discipline with the position of the unions.

The commentators said the government was particularly concerned over indications that the Roman Catholic labor union, traditionally supportive of Mr. Martens, might oppose some of his austerity policies.

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## 'Trial of the Century' Fell Far Short of Billing

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

ROME — The Agca case was described as "the trial of the century" by some of the participants in the trial, but it fell far short of billing.

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places in the assassination attempt. In pretrial hearings, he described a series of meetings with the Bulgarians in Rome and alleged that he had received the equivalent of \$1.2 million to assassinate the pope.

It was not clear, however, whether the money was for the assassination attempt or for the trial.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pope Deplores Callousness, Killing

ROME (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in a passionate but somber Easter message, deplored the callousness of men who "have made death the method of his existence on earth."

Denouncing terrorism, torture, war and abortion, John Paul told a crowd of about 200,000 people in St. Peter's Square that "man wrongly resigns himself to accept it but judges it as a necessary evil."

The pope also reiterated his invitation to the leaders of all the world's religions to meet in Assisi, the home of St. Francis, this fall to pray together and work toward a common program for peace.

### U.S. Expects Soviet to Push Arms Deals

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A U.S. intelligence report has said that the Soviet Union may be pushing for a deal to sell arms to the United States by increasing its arms sales abroad.

The report, prepared jointly by the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency, made public Saturday.

But it said the strategy of selling more arms could founder because the United States has a large stockpile of surplus weapons.

The report also said that the Soviet Union has a large stockpile of surplus weapons, estimated at \$3.5 billion, by more borrowing, putting off some purchases and selling gold, the report said.

### Peres Refuses Comment on Waldheim

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel rejected a call Sunday from the World Jewish Congress to comment on accusations that Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations secretary-general, has hidden a Nazi past.

Mr. Peres said, "I am a Jew, and I am a Zionist. I am a Jew and a Zionist. I am a Jew and a Zionist."

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## 6 Acquitted for Lack of Evidence of Conspiracy to Kill Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

dence" the principal defendants in the 10-month trial.

They were Sergio I. Antonov, 37, the former Roman station chief of the Bulgarian airline; and S. Antonov, 42, the former station chief at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome.

And Zhecho K. Veselov, 43, a former aide to the embassy, and S. Veselov, 44, a former aide to the embassy, were acquitted of having conspired with Mr. Agca to kill the pope.

Mr. Antonov was the only Bulgarian in Italian custody. The other two are living in Sofia and were tried in their absence.

The court also acquitted for lack of evidence two Turkish defendants, Mustafa Serdar Celik, 34, the former leader of a rightist organization known as the Gray Wolves, and Omer Celik, 26, a purported terrorist and drug trafficker who at large and was tried in his absence.

An eighth defendant in the trial, Bekir Celik, 50, died in a Turkish prison in October.

The court ordered all the defendants but Mr. Agca freed.

Appeals were expected on both sides. Court officials said the acquitted defendants probably would not be free to leave Italy pending appeals.

## The Key Defendants in the Papal Trial

New York Times Service

ROME — The major defendants in the papal conspiracy trial were the following:

Sergio I. Antonov, 37, who was convicted in 1981 of wounding Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was the key state witness in the current trial, but he also was charged with conspiracy and illegal immigration into Italy by the gun he used.

He was acquitted of the conspiracy charge and sentenced to one year in prison and two months in solitary confinement for the gun charge.

Sergio I. Antonov, the former Roman station chief of the Bulgarian airline, was arrested in Italy on Nov. 25, 1982, and was accused of helping

plan the attempted assassination and of driving Mr. Agca and a second Turkish accomplice to St. Peter's Square. He was sentenced to three years in prison, but the sentence could not be imposed because he was extradited from Switzerland only on the conspiracy charges, of which he was acquitted.

Mr. Antonov was the only Bulgarian in Italian custody. The other two are living in Sofia and were tried in their absence.

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Omer Bagci

Adolfo Luzzatto, the case had attained immense symbolic importance for the Bulgarians, who saw their nation on trial in Rome on charges of seeking to kill the leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Naturally, they will not be satisfied with only partial absolution," he said.

The public prosecutor, Antonio Manno, who in his summer last month had asked for the acquittal of the Bulgarians for lack of evidence, said he would not appeal the verdicts on whom he had sought convictions.

Mr. Manno repeated earlier accusations that the case against the Bulgarians had been undermined by Mr. Agca.

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# International Bond Prices

(Continued from Page 6)

NORWAY									
Issued	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
PORTUGAL									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
SOUTH AFRICA									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
SOUTH AMERICA									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
SPAIN									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
SUPRANATIONAL									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
SWITZERLAND									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
UNITED KINGDOM									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
UNITED STATES AMERICA									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

## NASDAQ National List

OTC consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

EURO CURRENCY UNITS									
Issued	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
FRENCH FRANCS									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
JAPANESE YEN (EURO)									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
CANADIAN DOLLARS									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
NORWAY KRONERS									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
POUNDS STERLING									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
CONVERTIBLE BONDS									
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

## HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Issued	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
1986	100% New Zealand	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

## Explanation of Symbols

100%	Conversion Date	100%	Conversion Date
100%	Conversion Date	100%	Conversion Date

## HERALD TRIBUNE BUSINESS/FINANCE

# BIGGER & BETTER.

The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever. Every day it's packed with the business news you need. And much, much more.

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Tuesday/Futures and Options.  
Wednesday/International Manager.  
Thursday/Wall Street Watch.  
Friday/Technology.  
Saturday/Economic Scene.  
And the latest financial figures every day.



Compiled by Nicole Baruch from information supplied by European bond traders.

## Caution Slows Eurobond Market

## Hungary Will Test Market's Hunger

Hungary, however, is proposing to lower its borrowing cost. It last paid a split 3-3/4 point over the U.S. Treasury's offered rate for seven years and is now seeking to lower that to a split margin of 1-3/4 point over Libor for eight years. Still up for discussion is how many years the rate will be the lower rate. The Hungarians are seeking the 1-1/2 point margin for at least three years while the banks are proposing no more than two years.

The best selling point the Hungarians make is that the loan will not represent an increase of banks' exposure to the country. The money will be used to repay, more expensively existing debt. Another

**STOCKHOLM** — Pehr Gyllenhammar, the head of Volvo AB, has rejected all criticism that he committed too much power and said he would not give up his double role as chairman and chief executive of Scandinavia's biggest industrial group.

In a newspaper interview published Saturday, Mr. Gyllenhammar, 51, said both his own and Volvo's image had been damaged by recent attacks on the way he managed the company but insisted the criticism was baseless.

On March 26, Volvo put out a statement expressing confidence in Mr. Gyllenhammar's leadership but announcing that the board would re-examine its structure in light of the recent criticism.

Most of the criticism has been aimed at Mr. Gyllenhammar's strategy of diverting Volvo away from cars and into energy, food and biotechnology.

"He said he faced no immediate demands to give up his positions," said a source.

But he said, "Since most of the criticism is directed at the fact that he combines two posts, this must be taken seriously."

He said that when the next generation of Volvo leaders took over, the managing director could also be chief executive.

**AL TIMES**  
Business Newspaper  
Herald Tribune  
New York

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday:

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N		O		P		Q		R		S		T		U		V		W		X		Y		Z																																																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

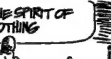
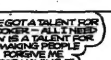
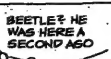
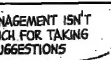
## Figures as of close of trading Friday

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(Continued on Page II)







Then, thinking it over, Sifford grew less philosophic and indicated that would be





